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Don Juan Confident

Foresees Restoration Of Monarchy

London, Apr. 7.
Don Juan, Pretender to the defunct Spanish throne and now in exile in Lisbon, believes Spain would vote "decisively" in free elections for restoration of the Monarchy, the "Daily Mail" reported today.

He said he is convinced "that if Britain and America deal with the Spanish question in a practical way it could be solved in three months." Don Juan did not elucidate on this point in his interview with Brian Connell, the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent, which took place on Saturday in the Pretender's luxurious villa overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

"I regard the mechanics of an actual change-over as a simple problem," Don Juan told the correspondent. "When Franco goes he could hand over to a Regency Council which could supervise the interim arrangements."

FRANCO MUST GO
"The most important thing is that Franco goes. I know there is opposition to be expected from the privileged classes he has built up but I think we can meet that problem when the time comes."

The Pretender reiterated that Franco's recent proclamation on the Monarchy was "absolutely unacceptable."

Don Juan said he expected to pronounce his manifesto on Franco's announcement to-day or to-morrow and therefore he could not be expected to make a declaration of far-reaching political nature before its publication.

The Pretender said "The examples of Greece and Italy have shown that this only complicates the situation further and gives additional reasons for political conflict."—United Press.

REJECTS SOLUTION

Lisbon, Apr. 7.
The Spanish Pretender, Don Juan, today categorically rejected Generalissimo Franco's solution for the Spanish problem in a statement in which he said, "No one can expect any agreement any decision regarding the abandonment of my rights."

"Spaniards, may you always be faithful to your King."

Don Juan's secretary issued the statement from Don Juan's house at Estoril. The proclamation was addressed to the Spanish people.

He charged Franco's answer to his proposed law, by which he would be permanent chief of state, proclaim his own successor, and formally convert Spain into a kingdom again.

Don Juan's statement said Franco's plan was the opposite of Spain's historic method of succession.

He said the system could be changed only by joint action by the king and the nation through the Cortes. He said the Franco proposal violated this system.

He charged Franco was trying to prolong his personal dictatorship and "his eternal" position as chief of state under the camouflage of a monarchy.—United Press.

NEW POLITICAL CRISIS FACES LABOUR GOVERNMENT

MENACING ANIMALS

London, Apr. 7.
The Times to-day reported from Adelaide that thousands of wild horses, donkeys, mules and camels were devastating great areas of the northern part of South Australia and southern Queensland forcing the evacuation of some ranches, and that an aerial assault on them was proposed.

The Times said the animals had multiplied greatly during the war when little attention was given to their control.—United Press.

BEVIN GETS SARCASTIC

Hopeless Atmosphere At Moscow

Moscow, Apr. 8.
Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov proposed today that the German people be allowed to choose in a plebiscite between centralised and federal governments, but his demand ran into a stone wall opposition from the three western democracies.

A short time later Mr Molotov blocked a proposal by United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall to move on to the next item on the agenda—German frontiers—on Tuesday, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said sarcastically that he had reached a point where he did not care what was discussed.

"We have been here for four weeks and have accomplished absolutely nothing," Mr Bevin said.

His remarks pointed up to the hopeless atmosphere over the Foreign Ministers' Council so far as any concrete accomplishments are concerned, and they fit in with talk among the British and American delegates concerning the ending of the conference in about two weeks.

In the course of a discussion which showed anew the cleavage between the east and west on the creation of the German government, Mr Marshall warned that the United States did not wish to see a central German government set up.

He charged that "the eventual nature of which might eventually be transformed into an autocratic government."—Associated Press.

Position Vulnerable Over Conscription

London, Apr. 7.
The British Government stands in a more vulnerable position over the present peacetime conscription crisis than over any previous issue. In last week's debate, a large part of the Government majority was provided by the Conservative opposition and the bulk of votes against the Government by a section of its own followers.

The perpetuation of this unnatural situation might have produced a considerable extension of revolt. One section of Labour in the present Parliament in any case had always been deeply suspicious of Conservative support of the Government's policy. Any indication, therefore, that the Government was prepared to lean upon the opposition for help in carrying out the aspects of a policy repugnant to some of the Labour Party would have produced resentment even among some of the Party members, who are completely loyal to the Government and condemnatory of rebels.

On the other hand by deferring to the dissidents, representing probably one quarter of its total parliamentary support, the Government has incurred Conservative anger, which may now be expressed in a refusal to vote for the amended conscription proposals.

Equally, the Government may have incurred the ire of the hardcore of its followers who have no use for rebels and may consider this concession to be a weakness. But basically, it is thought that the Government ranks will have been closed against the possibility of a sharp division on conscription that might have resulted in the administration's defeat and resignation.

The British Cabinet will consider all implications of the situation at its meeting next Monday or Tuesday and it is believed that between now and the next debate on conscription, it will be made clear to the rebels that further hostility on this issue might bring down the Government.—Reuter.

CO-OPS CONDEMN POLICY

Llandudno, Wales, Apr. 7.
The Co-operative Party, which usually reflects the opinion of the non-trade union rank and file in the Labour Party, to-day passed a resolution condemning the proposed United States aid to Greece and Turkey as a "menace to world peace."

The Party's annual conference overrode the objections of its own National Executive Committee to the resolution which would hinder the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in Moscow.

The Co-operative Party constitutes the largest non-trade union affiliate of the Labour Party and is its second largest financial contributor. Government considers its resolutions so important that it sent the Defence Minister, Mr A. V. Alexander, on Sunday to Llandudno to plead, successfully, with the Party not to vote against Government's conscription bill.

To-day's session adopted a resolution condemning the proposed American loan to Greece and Turkey without recording a vote. The resolution said the loan "constitute a menace to world peace and are the negation of democratic principles for the preservation of which the grave sacrifices of the last war were made."

The resolution insisted an attempt to bypass the United Nations would impair UN's authority.

TRUST BETRAYED

Mr T. R. Edmondson, of Nottingham, in moving the resolution, said, "President Truman has betrayed the trust that history has placed in his hands and has been guilty of a piece of statesmanship without parallel in its irresponsibility in the postwar period."

"He has betrayed all the principles of democratic internationalism such as are embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and has digressed from the path set before the American people by President Roosevelt."

The conference also adopted a resolution calling upon Government to stamp out any colour bar in the armed forces.

LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Manchester, Apr. 7.
Commenting on President Truman's policy, an editorial in the Manchester Guardian said: "The Truman doctrine is a fairly logical development of the Monroe doctrine, especially in the way it maintains a persistent tradition of American policy of the promotion of democracy throughout the world."

"Had the President pursued researches further into the events of 1823 he would find a close analogy in the way his predecessor also turned thoughts to the Eastern Mediterranean... President Monroe was all for American intervention (in Greece), and in the first draft of his great message he proposed to rebuke the French invasion of Spain, to acknowledge the independence of Greece and to ask Congress for a diplomatic mission to Athens."

"In one of its aspects the Truman doctrine is carefully linked with the United Nations and the early demonstration of the republic."—United Press.

I.L.P. DECISION

Ayr, Scotland, Apr. 7.
The surprise decision to hold a special Independent Labour Party (Continued on Page 4)

Soviet Hostility At Lake Success Continues

Lake Success, Apr. 7.
Russia today opposed the British and United States view that before nations can disarm there must be established a fool-proof system of security.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, told the United Nations Disarmament Commission that there was nothing in the General Assembly resolution last December to indicate that disarmament depended on the creation of a security system. He declared that the resolution contained no provisions for establishing the kind of guarantees required by Britain and the United States. The resolution contained no reference directly or indirectly, to the need of safeguards before reducing armaments.

"On the contrary," stated Mr. Gromyko, "the General Assembly pointed to the necessity of establishing as soon as possible reduction in armaments. Such reduction would automatically strengthen international security and confidence."

Mr. Gromyko repeated the Soviet Government's insistence that the most urgent step required was the conclusion of a convention prohibiting the use of atomic energy for war purposes, adding, "without such a convention it would be difficult and perhaps even impossible to solve successfully the question of international control over atomic energy."

"BAD SYMPTOM"

While reaffirming the Soviet belief that strict international control of atomic energy was absolutely necessary, Mr. Gromyko argued that this had nothing to do with disarmament. He attacked the British point of view that before nations could

Conference On Trade Barriers This Week

London, Apr. 7.
The representatives of 18 countries will meet in Geneva on April 10 to open negotiations for the relaxation of tariffs and the removal of trade barriers in what is termed the biggest attempt in the history of economic life at multi-lateral commercial negotiations.

The conference will also discuss the establishment of an international trade organisation which is to form the necessary complement to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.

The forthcoming Geneva conference is the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on trade and employment. The first session took place in London in October, 1946.

Countries invited include Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,

Falls Down Lift Shaft

A man fell down the lift shaft at Windsor House early this morning, fractured his skull and sustained lacerations to the head. He is in the Queen Mary Hospital and his condition is reported to be serious.

The man, Wong Chau, is reported to have been visiting the night watchman at Windsor House, with whom he is friendly, but just how he came to fall down the lift shaft police have not yet been able to ascertain. They are conducting inquiries.

Death Of Sir Cecil Clementi

Former Governor Of Hongkong

London, Apr. 8.
Sir Cecil Clementi, former Governor of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, died suddenly at his home on Monday.

Sir Cecil, who was 71, was successively Governor of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and High Commissioner for Malaya between 1925 and 1934, when he retired on the advice of his doctor.

He was an expert on the Chinese language and literature, and among his publications was a volume of translations of Cantonese love songs.—Associated Press.

Sir Cecil Clementi was created a GCMG in 1931, having been knighted, KCMG, five years previously. He was created a Knight of the Grace of Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1926.

BRILLIANT SCHOLAR

Born on September 1, 1875, the son of the late Colonel Montague Clementi, Judge Advocate-General in India, Sir Cecil was educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. He had a brilliant scholastic career. He was mentioned in the Distinguished Service Order in 1915, and in 1919, took his B.A. in 1918 and his M.A. in 1921. Sir Cecil was also an F.R.C.S. and M.R.A.S., and was made a member of the Board of Examiners in Chinese the following year. In the same year he was awarded for special service under the government of India, and in 1903 succeeded for famine relief work in Kwangsi.

In 1912, Sir Cecil married Marie Penelope Rose, MBE, daughter of Admiral C. J. Eyre. They had one son and two daughters. Sir Cecil Clementi entered the Colonial service as a Hongkong Government cadet in 1899. He passed in Cantonese in 1900 and in Pekingese in 1906. He was appointed Assistant Registrar General in 1901 and became a member of the Board of Examiners in Chinese the following year. In the same year he was awarded for special service under the government of India, and in 1903 succeeded for famine relief work in Kwangsi.

BRITISH GUINIA & CEYLON

From 1903 to 1906 Sir Cecil was a member of the Land Court, Assistant Land Officer and Police Magistrate in the New Territories. He became Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council in 1907; attended the International Opium Conference at Shanghai in 1909; was Private Secretary to H.E. the Administrator in 1910; Acting Colonial (Continued on Page 4)

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

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Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

Unrealistic

TO Mr Churchill and his Opposition colleagues the sight and knowledge of Labour MPs in revolt must be comforting and encouraging, to Mr Attlee and his Whips disheartening and perturbing. The Prime Minister has had two examples of the determination of these back-benchers to impose their contrary views in House of Commons debates—the first on the subject of the Government's foreign policy, and the second over the conscription bill. Both times the small but compact group of rebels tabled amendments, and although heavily defeated when it came to the divisions, they succeeded in dividing the ranks of the Labour Party. Significantly too, their intervention on the conscription measure apparently influenced the Cabinet to reduce the period of conscript service from 18 months to a year, and to concede to the minority group and a slap to the Conservatives who had voted solidly with Government on the original bill in the belief that Mr Attlee would permit no amendments. The Labour Party chiefs have also had to defend themselves strenuously before the Trade Union Congress and the Co-operative Wholesale Society convention—further evidence that party members, apart from MPs, are not happy concerning the Government's current policies, either at home or abroad.

Rebel MPs

The rebels within Westminster are small in number, but there is one doubt about their genuine belief that Mr Bevin is committing Britain to a foreign policy that will eventually involve the nation in another major war. They are, however, a trifle vague as to what alternative policy they desire Mr Bevin to adopt. In general terms it can be described as middle-of-the-road in which, presumably, Britain would endeavour to hold a balance between the United States and Russia. The conception lacks realism. Left a struggling debtor nation as a result of the war, Britain has lost much of her one-time bargaining power in international diplomacy. She must now either go with the United States or with Russia in an ideological war which has already started. Mass opinion in England is solidly against the Russian way of living and any indication that Mr Bevin was leaning towards the Soviets would result in the immediate overthrow of the Government. The alternative is to give the fullest possible support to the United States on major international issues. The question is not so much whether this policy will involve Britain in another war, but in the event of another world conflict, whether the nation has correctly allied herself. Britain has never yet suffered the indignity of being a turncoat, and it is inconceivable that the Labour Government would attempt to lead her into such a position.

State Seizes Telephone Plants As Nationwide Strike Begins

Washington, Apr. 7.
The State of New Jersey seized all the 204 plants of the New Jersey Telephone Company today, 12 minutes after it was notified that the first nationwide telephone strike in the United States' history had begun.

The strike started after failure of all-night efforts by United States Government conciliators to get at least a postponement. Called by the Federation of Telephone Workers the strike directly involves more than 300,000 workers and about 55,000 members of unaffiliated unions have also walked out.

Picket lines have appeared in all the large cities affected. In New York supervisory staffs were standing by to handle emergency calls. The strike will tie up long distance calls, but many cities, like New York and Washington, will be able to use their own local telephone systems until mechanical difficulties crop up.

Operators in the overseas division in New York City joined the strike soon after zero hour, but there will be no immediate interruption of operation of trunk wires serving press and radio.

An official of the telephone company said that such wires were set up for continuous operation and

"there is nothing we have to do to maintain them."

The United States has more telephones than any other country—more than 20 million to a population of roughly 130 million.

Strikers are demanding an increase of \$12 a week on wages ranging from \$28 to \$50 a week and revision of nine points in their contract.

The chief obstacle to a settlement has been that the Federation wants to deal direct with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as the parent, while the company said that the unions should negotiate with the various State companies.—Reuter.

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CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

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Never Forget...

Heaven was
in her Eyes
...and her
Lips were
Paradise!

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NIGHT IN PARADISE

starring
MERLE OBERON
TURHAN BEY

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE with
THOMAS GOMEZ
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IN TECHNICOLOR
with Robert NEWTON • Leslie BANK
NEXT CHANGE
Reel HARRISON in "RAKES PROGRESS"



"Just let any of me passengers come the old acid on our last day as clippies."

THE NEW TOP BOFFIN

Portrait of the man who, it was announced recently, takes over one of Britain's big jobs. By CHAPMAN PINCHER



BOFFIN: R.A.F. slang for a hush-hush scientist.

A FIFTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD Londoner, almost unknown to the public, has just been given the most responsible job in Britain outside Parliament. His name—Sir Ben Lockspeiser. His post—a new one created by Cabinet order and announced recently—chief scientist in the Ministry of Supply.

As the man responsible for planning the nation's entire military and air research he will spend at least £200,000,000 of your money in the next five years. This is the price of an age in which jet-bombers, radio-controlled rockets, giant tanks and super-speed shells are considered essential to a nation's security.

The story of this sallow, chubby man with a shock of white hair should be printed as a leaflet and given to every young scientist entering the Government service now.

For it is the story of an ex-Serviceman who started at the bottom after his career had been interrupted by war. And a story of success won, not so much by brilliance as by steady endeavour.

Ben Lockspeiser has made no startling contributions to science. He has succeeded in his profession by the persistent application of common sense to the problems he has had to face both in the experimental laboratory and the administrative office.

Spotlight plan

TAKE this story told by the late Wing-Commander Guy Gibson about the great raid that sent the waters held by the Mohne and Eder dams rushing down the Ruhr valley.

"Unless we could get some method of flying accurately (in a Lancaster) at 150 feet over water, the whole project would have to be called off. Many methods were tried in vain.

"Then one day it was solved. Mr. Lockspeiser, of M.A.P., thought an old idea would work: spotlights placed on either wing, pointing towards the water where they would converge at 150ft.

"The pilot could see the spots and when they merged into one he knew the exact height. Within a week everyone could fly within a few feet of the water with amazing consistency."

This was the Lockspeiser touch—the solution of a tricky problem not by a new discovery but by sheer horse sense.

Educated at the Grocers' School in the East End of London, Lockspeiser won his way to Cambridge and got an M.A. in natural sciences and engineering.

LONDON photographer Walter Bellamy gets two pictures of Lockspeiser with one exposure—second image is in the lens he is holding.

He enlisted in the R.A.M.C. in 1914, was invalided home from Gallipoli and transferred to Government research on A.C.S. (Acoustic) fuses. After the war he entered the experimental aircraft station at Farnborough as a technical assistant at a low salary.

For 18 years he worked steadily on problems of aerodynamics, lifting-up and instruments. It was difficult to shine in those days when the Treasury cut money for research but his limit for national security.

But when, in 1937, the Government could neglect the threat of Nazism no longer, they chose Lockspeiser to plan Britain's air defence measures.

The first result was the balloon barrage, which did far more than is generally imagined to reduce the accuracy of the Luftwaffe's onslaught on our industry and shipping.

When the war began he was Assistant Director of Scientific Research in the Air Ministry, later Director in the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

When I talked with him in his office overlooking the Thames the other day, he was the Director-General of Scientific Research for Air. Then a telephone rang, telling him of his new appointment.

It was the top of a long ladder of which Lockspeiser has not missed a single rung—proof enough that merit without privilege can and does succeed.

Temperament

LOCKSPEISER'S academic degrees will impress no one. He has fewer than many a school-master. But he brings to this new job, which is essentially administrative, the right temperament—that of a man who accepts a situation as it is instead of arguing about what it ought to be.

His long experience of Government service has fitted him to take high-level orders without the prima-donna-ish reservations demanded by more academic minds.

There is great danger these days in the high-falutin approach recommended by some of our brilliant scientists to the administration of projects on which our safety and prosperity depend.

There is nothing "long-haired" about Lockspeiser. He has the right grasp of scientific principles without believing that nothing else matters. His regard for personalities ("I haven't the heart to ask pilots to attempt flight beyond the speed of

sound. We must do it first with robots") will serve Britain well. The supreme scientific approach is completely impractical. This is all right for the "boffin" working on a particular problem. But it is all wrong for the man who has to control the work and welfare of 7,000 "boffins" attacking different problems and often more than average temperamental.

Lockspeiser will make promotions without prejudice and favour if his attitude to his 20-year-old son is a criterion.

Determined to be an aircraft designer, the youth has a "cont-off" job in an airplane factory. If he joins the Government service his father has told him it will be without privilege.

Conductor too

MUSIC is Sir Ben's hobby. He plays the piano almost at concert standard. Before the war he conducted an orchestra of 50. Later, he has been restricted to the status of chamber musician.

Now he foregoes that listening with his wife and two daughters to the B.B.C. Third Programme will be the limit of his relaxation.

As a taxpayer, I feel Sir Ben Lockspeiser will spend my money wisely. And if a rocket to the moon proves possible, he is the man to get our team there first.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

IMMEDIATELY after the christening of the Rocket, lunch was served in a large marquee, and the Minister of Bubbleblowing made a speech.

He said: I am sensible, (laughter) I am—er—very sensible (applause) that the (applause) name given (laughter) to this rocket, Utopia (applause), by our charming guest (laughter) Miss Topsy Turvey (laughter), is especially (laughter) gratifying to a Socialist (laughter) Government (laughter). I hope this rocket may (applause) appear in the moon (applause) as the (laughter) symbol (applause) of that free (applause) democratic (applause) State (laughter) which we are attempting (applause) to build (laughter). The name of Wagging (applause) Parva (laughter).

The rest of the speech was drowned by the noise of the guests, who were struggling for Topsy's autograph.

A snag. NO sooner was lunch over than Food Ministry marks, disguised

as mechanics, gave notice that regulation No. 74,986,412, supported by Order in Council No. 8,463,841, had been infringed, in that the half of a poited shrimp served on top of the reconstituted egg-dust pudding should have counted as an extra course, seeing that corned gravy had been served with the processed halibut, in lieu of sauce, sauces, and that fish-sausage, served alone constituted both meat and fish, within the meaning of the accursed foolery.

Dr. Rhubarb's corner

G. S. writes: Four times in 12 hours my brother, who is an accountant, has got his nose caught between the pedals of our piano-forte. Is there an easy and painless way to withdraw it?

Dr. Rhubarb replies: Ask me, rather, how on earth your brother, who is an accountant, ever got into such a quandary. Tell him that if he works the pedals with his feet this is unlikely to happen again. Does he, by any chance, stand on his head when he plays?

Let us use the Empire manpower

By

L. D. GAMMANS, M.P.

SINCE we are short of labour why do we not call on the overseas Empire? Why not consider our manpower problem from an Empire standpoint—not in purely United Kingdom terms?

I have just come back from the West Indies, where there is a serious unemployment problem. The newspapers are full of advertisements of men seeking skilled and unskilled work and women looking for jobs as cooks and general servants. The West Indians went to the United States in thousands during the war when America was short of labour. They gained a high reputation. Malta too, has a surplus population which cannot find work on the island.

We could utilise Empire manpower in two ways—military and civilian.

Why does the Government not raise a large voluntary army from the Colonial Empire—especially as we can no longer rely on the services of the Indian Army?

A number of first-class regiments could be raised from East and West Africa, Malaya, Hong-Kong, the West Indies, Malta and almost every part of the Empire. Men from these countries fought magnificently with us during the war. They would willingly share with us the task of garrison duty in peace. Nor should we forget the Assyrians, those gallant men who comprised the Iraq levies and some of whom fought at Arrhem.

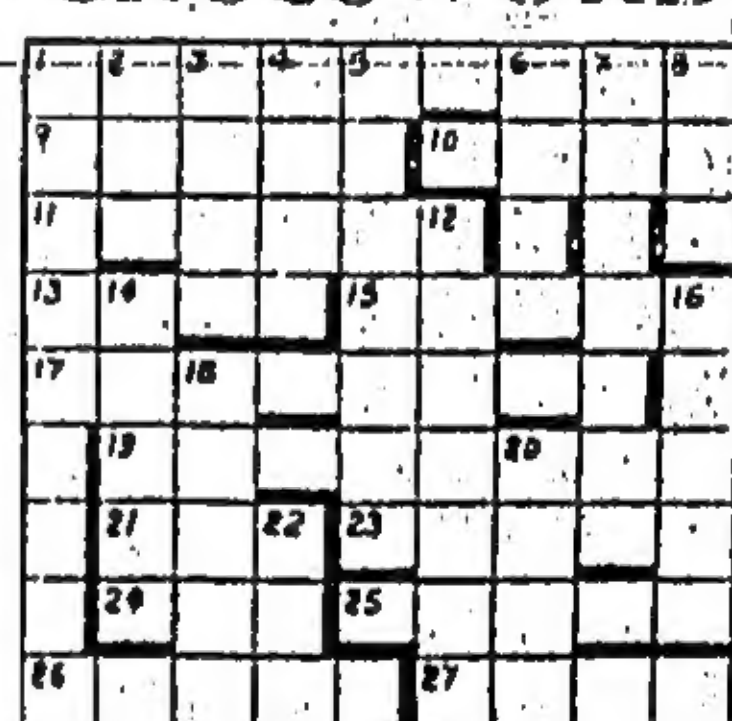
We should also organise the Empire resources to give us civilian labour. We should employ both men and women in domestic and hospital work. There is a vast Empire reservoir of highly intelligent unskilled labour which, with training, could quickly become semi-skilled or even skilled.

It would be easy to recruit any number of competent lorry drivers straight away.

If we need labour to make new roads and prepare building sites, why not recruit Pioneer battalions from the Colonial Empire?

It is not only we in this country who would benefit from a wise use of Empire manpower. The Colonies themselves would benefit just as much from the skill and experience which their people would acquire.

CROSSWORD



Across—

1. Out! I dance to get it (6)
2. I read that the clothes are fit to wear (5)
3. Suit for an dancer (10)
4. It may be a suit or a (4)
5. As a prize it may be noble (6)
6. Surely he gets more than two licks for this punishment (10)
7. Bees like things (6)
8. Bees natural for him to stick to the tail (8)
9. Sporting replacement (5)
10. One end to the tape (5)
11. Flower (5)
12. Hurdy and penitence change (10)
13. We all expect it soon (4)

Down—

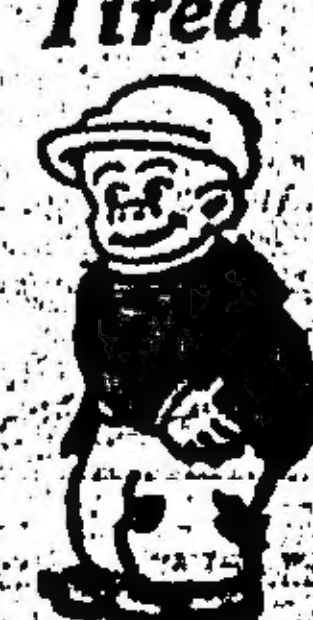
1. It produces a hairy case; nice for good rest (10)
2. This stick is found on most cars (3)
3. This stick is found on most cars (3)
4. Give way (4)
5. I'd nothing to upset the dean; except perhaps a nasal obstruction (7)
6. A musical foot; sounds as though I am the second letter (4)
7. He may have said hello to other Moors (7)
8. Enough to make any rose etc (7)
9. Grand old (6)
10. Vigorous (5)
11. Worldly (6)
12. River with a German title (4)
13. This too would be a drawback (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Feet; 2. Jones; 3. Right hand; 4. Suit; 5. As a prize; 6. Surely; 7. Bees; 8. Bees; 9. Sporting; 10. One end; 11. Flower; 12. Hurdy; 13. We all expect it soon. Down: 1. It produces a hairy case; 2. This stick is found on most cars; 3. This stick is found on most cars; 4. Give way; 5. I'd nothing to upset the dean; 6. A musical foot; 7. He may have said hello to other Moors; 8. Enough to make any rose etc; 9. Grand old; 10. Vigorous; 11. Worldly; 12. River with a German title; 13. This too would be a drawback.

NANCY A Big Help



When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic



On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Ginny Simms for Lois Leeds.

Here are some Hat and Hair Tips for you!

STAR SHINE!

Ginny Simms sweeps her hair high and dons a flower-splashed hat created especially for her by Madame Germaine Jensen, who fashions flowers into hats as an artist paints a picture. Ginny Simms believes in suiting her hair to her hat and she wore this creation (above) at a recent broadcast.

Why not study Your hat and Your hands—they should complement each other—And You!

This and That!

Designer Irene favours eyelet embroidery for blouses—all colours and all styles, with eyelet designs outlined with Silver sequins. A travelling suit worn by Claudette Colbert in the picture, "Secret Heart," combines Gold wool and Leopard. A semi-tailored dress of Gold wool has a pencil-slim skirt and is topped by a boxy, hip-length Leopard Jacket. The jacket has a demure turndown collar of matching wool and is laced around the shoulders with a strip of Gold wool, which forms a front tie.

Annabella numbers among her new hats, a "Zuleika," a turbanlike fez of Burnt-Peach wool with large twists of changeable Gold and Chartruese maline sprayed with glitter.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Want a natural look to your makeup? Choose a foundation cream and face powder matched to your skin tone. Use a cream rouge that exactly matches your lipstick. Press powder over your mouth after applying your lipstick. This softens and "naturalizes" the effect!

Things To Come



For beachwear during the hot summer days almost here, these "shortsuits," sketched by Virginia at the Simpson show in London, are just the thing—and so is the "bell coat" in white pique. Collarless, and with three-quarter length sleeves, it is smart yet casual, goes with anything.

Russian Gaoled For Selling Out Plot To Poison Puppet

A sequel to one of the most daring moves of Chinese intelligence in Shanghai—the attempted poisoning of puppet president Wang Ching-wei—is now being enacted as Sergei Tautz, notorious Russian professional gunman, serves a 15-year imprisonment term at Ward Road Jail.

Sergei Tautz, one of the three Tautz brothers, was early in the police files as an incorrigible criminal in the days of the Shanghai Municipal Police. He was sentenced recently by the High Court on charges linked up with the kidnapping and killing of Sarcy Chen, Chinese War Ministry agent and vice-president of the American Engineering Corporation.

The story of Sarcy Chen came out of dusty intelligence dossiers, recently in a "now it can be told" revelation.

Central Figures Of Plot

Sarcy met Sergei and Louis Tautz in the pre-war days of July 1940 when the Chinese military intelligence was active in Shanghai "eliminating" puppet officials.

The full details of the plot to poison Wang Ching-wei may never be known, but the Tautz brothers, an unindicted Chinese-American chemist and Sarcy were the central figures.

It had been heard at that time, though never confirmed, that Wang Ching-wei was recuperating from illness at the Foo Ming Hospital on North Szechuen Road.

Sarcy paid the Tautz brothers "generous" sums to arrange the poisoning, with the chemist, presumably a toxicologist, to make the chemical preparations.

The plan never came off. The Tautz brothers allegedly turned against Sarcy by threatening him with exposure to the puppet police if he didn't keep paying them to keep their mouths shut.

Finally Sarcy refused to pay the blackmail and the Tautz brothers kidnapped him and his acolyte, a Mal. K. Y. Tang, at his Great Western Road residence.

Sarcy was taken to 76 Jessfield Road, the puppet gendarmerie hold-out, and subsequently taken to Nanking, where he was offered puppet posts. But he refused them.

He was executed at the famous Nanking scenic spot Yuhuatun on October 2, 1940.

That was the end of the attempt on the puppet leader's life but the evidence against the Tautz brothers had been ready then but waited five years of war for justice to be done.

Sergei Tautz (Louis had been killed by the Japanese over a "misunderstanding"), it transpired, had been photographed by the SMP after the Sarcy Chen kidnapping.

General Tai Li

That photograph was put into the hands of the late Gen. Tai Li, when

Zoo Values Increase £1,000 baby

London Zoo officials are studying the state of the wild animal market. For they will soon have a big job on hand—the evaluation of the entire stock in the Gardens.

Market prices, high after the war, have in some instances gone even higher, so that this year the Zoo is likely to find itself wealthier—in terms of the value of its stock—than at any time in its 119 years' history. In 1929 the value assigned to the stock was £45,831. By 1944 the figure had fallen to £38,183. Last year it reached £55,980. The current value is estimated at £70,000.

PANDA—£2,000

During the past year some of the world's most expensive animals have arrived, notably the giant panda (almost beyond price, but for the purposes of stocktaking assessed at £2,000), the three young Indian elephants (£1,000 each); six young giraffes (£1,000 apiece), the baby African rhinoceros, Jimmy, still living at the quarantine station at Gloucester Gate (£1,000), and the rare Lesser Kudu antelope (£400).

Other highly priced creatures are the three aardvarks (probably £250 each), the six Brazza's monkeys, a rare African species, worth perhaps £100 each, and the Tibetan snow leopard (about £250).

The bird and reptile sections will also reveal substantial rises in value, due mainly to the large number of additions recently. Last month Mr E. S. Tanner, head keeper of the bird house, brought 150 small birds from the Gold Coast, many, such as the tourneys (£75-£100 each), extremely valuable.

£150 FISH

Keeper Hubert Jones brought home from the Cape a large number of black-footed penguins, likely to be valued at £100 each.

None of the new arrivals, however, is more highly priced than two old inmates, the monkey-eating eagle from the Philippines (£500) and the Steller's sea eagle (£350). Most costly aquarium exhibit is still the Australian lung-fish. This sluggish, 37-inch creature will be assessed at £150.

he visited Shanghai on October 10, 1945. On January 4, 1946, Tai Li's men lured Sergei Tautz into a bathhouse, and after he had unbuckled his deadly Mauser automatic, they arrested him at pistol-point.

Also arrested was Boris Tautz, the third brother who was mistaken for Louis.

In court the prosecution also charged that Sergei Tautz was believed to have been involved in the attempted bombing of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury in 1940, in the killing of G. Ivanoff, Russian emigrants' association chairman, and other crimes.

The High Court sentenced him to 15 years' imprisonment for the kidnapping of Sarcy Chen and for collaboration. It was ruled that the evidence could not substantiate the other charges.

RUSSIA RESUMES GOLD SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA

Russia, after a wartime lapse, is selling large quantities of gold to the United States again.

It rose to third place last year among the nations whose shipments have boosted the United States Government's stocks of gold to approximately three-fifths of the world's total.

The Russian sales began, last April. The \$33,729,000 Russia got for its gold in 1946 was in addition to more than \$48,000,000 it netted on cash trade transactions with the U.S. last year.

The U.S. Treasury buys all gold (except former enemy country gold) offered by governments or central banks of countries with which the United States maintains commercial relations. It pays the standard \$35.00 an ounce.

Russia exported \$100,635,000 in goods—mostly furs and manganese and chrome ores—to the United States in 1946, while it imported only \$62,583,000 in goods from the U.S., for which it was obliged to pay cash.

These trade figures do not include \$268,850,000 which Russia got from the U.S. last year via UNRRA, lend-lease and private relief.

Since Russia bought no gold from the United States its shipments during 1946 accounted for more than a tenth of the U.S. \$311,494,000 of net gold imports, meaning an excess of gold acquired over that shipped to the rest of the world.

The shipments from Russia were almost \$3,000,000 higher than those of 1940 but about \$11,200,000 under those of 1937—the last year before the wartime suspension of gold shipping.

The Federal Reserve Bank estimates indicate that Russia was producing around one-seventh of the world's gold output in the immediate prewar years. Its 1946 output was estimated at \$182,000,000.—Associated Press.

French Youth To Study In U.S. Colleges

French students, says Georges Korsakov, will go to America in increasing numbers to study in universities there while their own institutions in France and elsewhere in Europe are rebuilt.

Korsakov, 23, has completed a tour of American colleges, during which he investigated possibilities for enrolling French youths studying chemistry and physics. He found some facilities available.

Korsakov is a grand-nephew of the Russian composer, Nicolas Rimsky-Korsakov.

One or two French students will be sent to each of the large American colleges which have outstanding curricula in chemistry and physics, said Korsakov. They will begin arriving next October for the autumn semester.

"France's schools were badly hit by the war," he declared. "The universities at Rennes and Caen were destroyed. There is no electric power, gas or materials in many of those still standing. We are anxious to have American students come to France, but it will be two or three years before this exchange becomes possible." — Associated Press.

Troops' Spending In Switzerland

Approximately 300,000 American servicemen on furlough brought Switzerland an income of US\$27,565,000 during the past 18 months, reports Associated Press.

It is estimated that at the outset of a week's visit, each of the 300,000 service men paid \$30 for food, lodging and transportation in Switzerland, amounting to a total of \$11,400,000.



DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LISTEN TO THE BARBER OF SEVILLE?

NO, I HEARD ENOUGH FROM ONE TODAY WHEN I GOT A HAIRCUT

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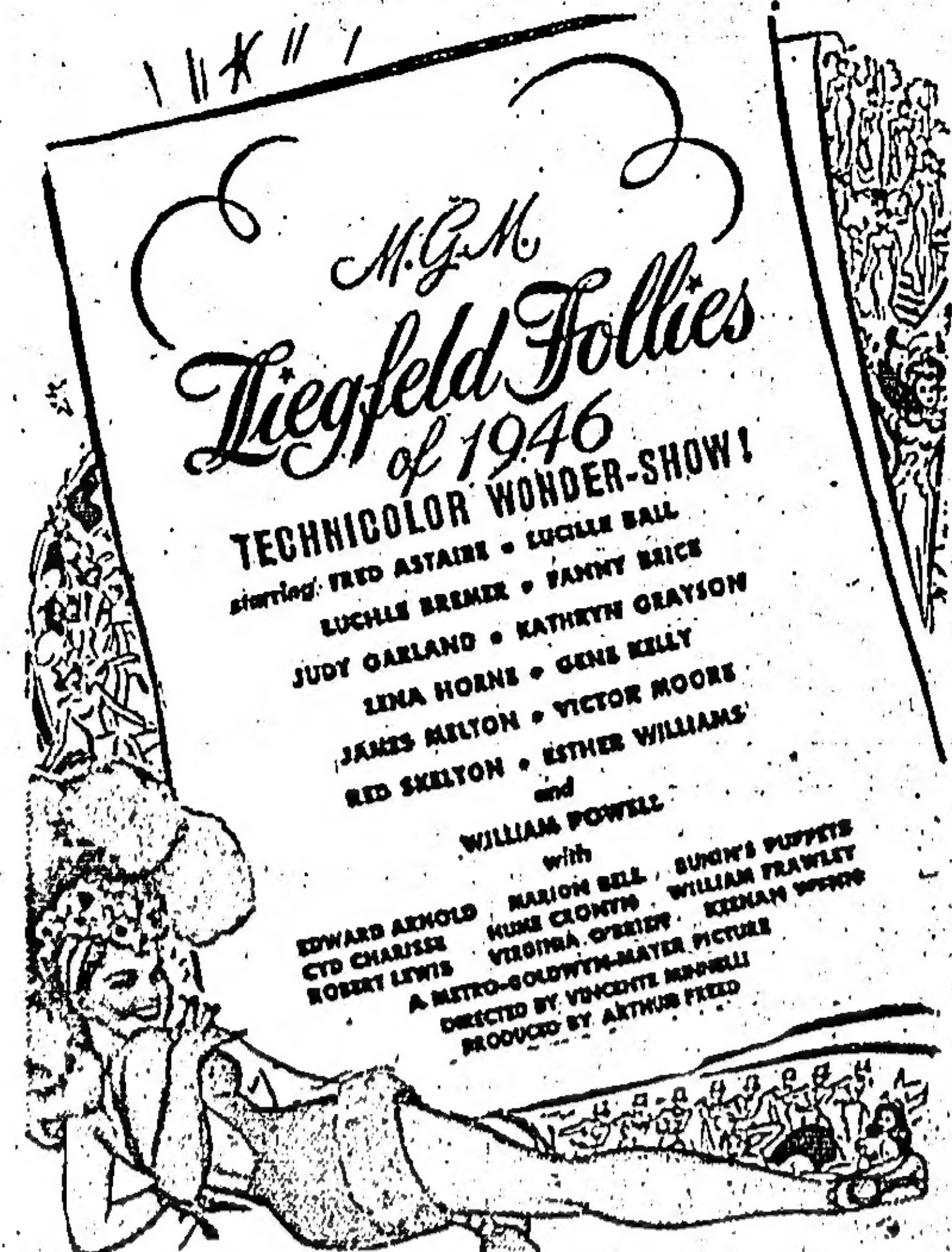
DUMB BELLS

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NOW SHOWING

★ KINGS ★

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



ADDED: LATEST METRO-NEWS

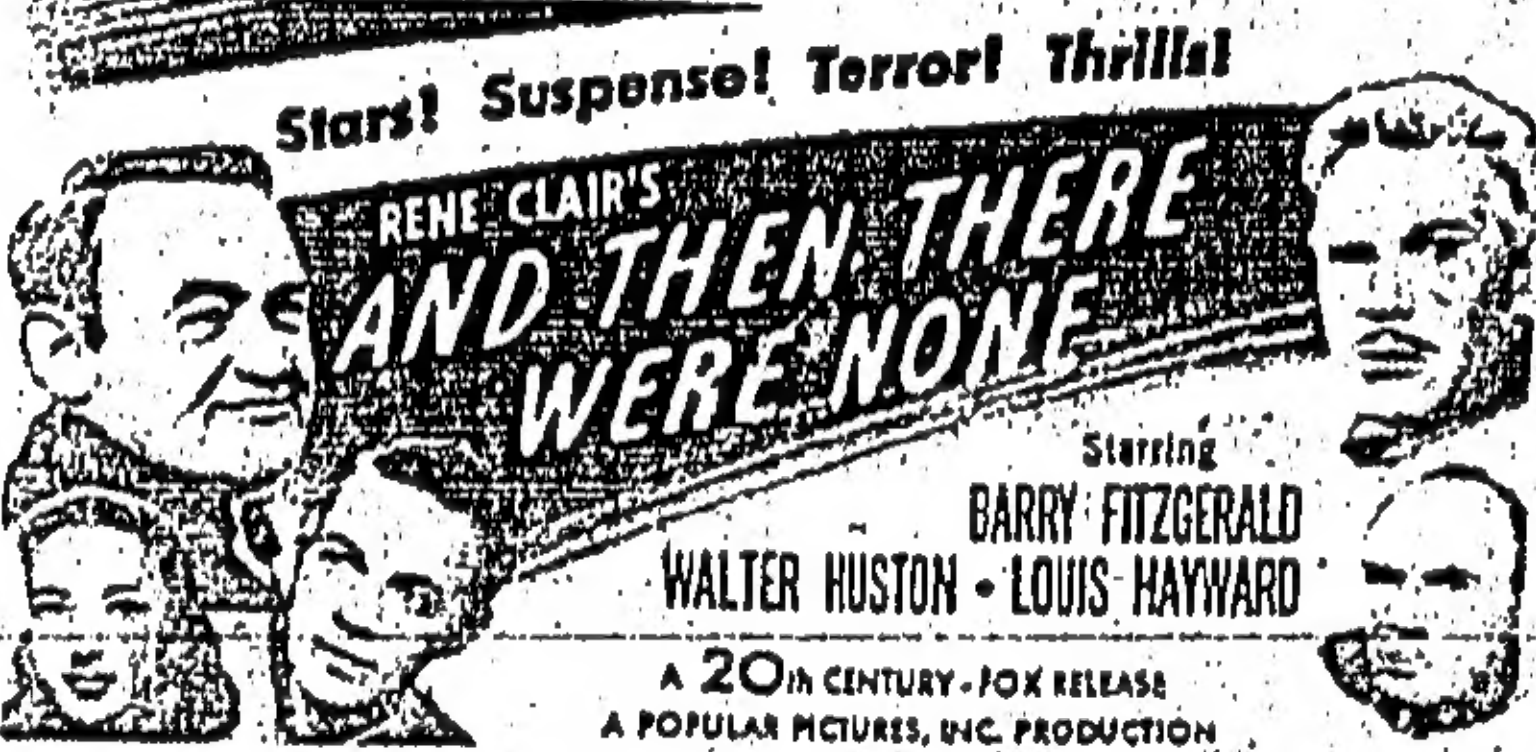
PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
TELEPHONE BOOKING NOT ACCEPTED

TO-DAY ONLY

★ QUEEN'S ★

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE WONDER OF WONDER SHOWS ! !



ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15 P.M.
THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SHOW SINCE "BATHING BEAUTY"!

M-G-M's BIG, SPECTACULAR MUSICAL SHOW!

VAN JOHNSON • ESTHER WILLIAMS

INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR LAURITZ MELCHIOR AND TOMMY DORSEY ORCHESTRA IN TECHNICOLOR

THRILL OF A ROMANCE

NEXT CHANGE: "POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE"

Cheapest Way To Atom Fuel

A method of making atomic fuel for industry, believed better and cheaper than the best American process, has been devised by Britain and Canada, it was revealed recently.

It makes the Empire independent of the technical "know-how" of atomic explosive production, still covered by U.S. security.

By a secret agreement in 1944, the U.S. on one hand and Britain and Canada on the other decided to work separately on the production of plutonium—a more powerful explosive than uranium.

The U.S. team succeeded first and plutonium was used at Nagasaki and later at Bikini.

The British-Canadian method took longer to perfect, but is said to be simpler and quicker.

This achievement explains why the Government has never pressed the use of the new process at the Canadian "first-hand" information about atomic energy plan near Montreal.

HUSBAND KILLED, ANOTHER ALIVE

A woman in Kiel, overcome with grief after having received recent confirmation that her husband had been killed in one of the war's last battles, suddenly saw a strange man, jumped up with joy and kissed him.

It was her first husband, missing since the first World War, who had just returned home from Siberia.—Associated Press.

ARMY STUDIES THE NAVY

British soldiers serving in Malaya have been learning first-hand what the life of their opposite numbers in the Royal Navy is like.

Small groups of army officers and enlisted men are being taken on cruises along the Malayan coast, to show them how the Navy lives and works and to give them a "change in air" from normal surroundings.—Associated Press.

The U.S. plutonium factory at Hanford, Washington State, which is still making bomb cores.

Many staff scientists from the Dicot atom station are now operating the new process at the Canadian "first-hand" information about atomic energy plan near Montreal.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



Don't you think we should ask the Mortons to our next party? He's an income tax expert, you know!

De Gaulle On Dangers Before France Today

400,000 U.S. Miners Out

Pittsburgh, Apr. 7. The nation's soft coal industry was crippled badly as at least three-quarters of the 400,000 miners remained idle to-day in response to the United Mine Workers' Leaders' demands to stay off jobs until the Federal safety conditions are met.

PROTECTION FOR MARINE PERSONNEL

Peiping, Apr. 7. Renewal of the Chinese Communist attacks on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway caused the United States Marines to arrange for heavy air and train protection for tomorrow's trip of 369 Americans over that route.

The Americans—army personnel and their dependants from the disbanded Peiping force headquarters—are due to leave Peiping early in the forenoon and make the 110-mile journey to Tientsin in seven hours with a brief stop in Tientsin.

At Tangku they are to board ship for return to the United States or to ports outside China.

Marine planes are to cover the route starting at Tientsin, while ground forces aboard the train will be increased.

The route was cut briefly by Communist raiders during the day, but service was restored in afternoon.

In Nanking, a pro-government newspaper reported the capture by government forces of Suifu, the all-important Communist stronghold in northern Shensi province.

Suifu, 84 miles north-east of Yenan, the fallen Communist capital, was said to have been occupied on Sunday after a 24-hour battle in the streets.—Associated Press.

French Club's Rugger Defeat

London, Apr. 7. The French rugby club, Stade Francaise, paying their first visit to Richmond, Surrey, lost a moderate game, to Baysn Park by a goal and a try to a penalty goal and try.

Brown and Crouch scored tries for the Park, Bradburn converting one. Garcia, a try, and Sallet, a penalty goal, replied for the Frenchmen.

With 11 internationals in the side the Barbarians were rather fortunate to beat Swansea by a dropped goal and try to two tries in an exciting game played before 14,000 spectators. The Barbarians were seven points in the lead at the interval, but later were outplayed that they did well to limit Swansea's successes to two tries.

Rugby League games played to-day resulted: Bradford Northern 2 Huddersfield 10, Bramley 4 Hull Kingston Rovers 9, Castleford 2 Leeds 10, Halifax 2, Warrington 12, Hull 20, Workington 0, Hunslet 5, Wakefield 7, Trinity 7, Keighley 4, York 3, Leigh 4, Featherstone 7, Oldham 22, Barrow 13, Rochdale Hornets 13, Swinton 3, Salford 5, Wigan 21, St. Helen's 10, Belle Vue 12, Widnes 13, Liverpool Stanley 2.

In a friendly match Batley defeated Dewsbury by 27 points to 10.—Reuter.

Viet Namh Activity

Hanoi, Apr. 7. Fresh activity by Viet Namh troops is reported by the French military headquarters here today.

According to this source groups of Indo-Chinese troops launched a violent attack on a French post in the Lamson sector but were eventually forced to retire.

In the Nam Dinh region French troops are continuing mopping up operations and between Haiphong and Hanoi they captured several Viet Namh agents and considerable stocks of ammunition, it was added.—Reuter.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

presents—
"WORM'S EYE VIEW"
ON FRIDAY, 11TH, SATURDAY, 12TH AND SATURDAY, 19TH OF APRIL.
BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE CLUB.

Strasbourg, Apr. 7. General Charles de Gaulle, speaking before an enthusiastic crowd of 20,000 people in Strasbourg, to-day said that France's chief problem to-day was to maintain its independence between the opposing blocs represented by America and Russia.

General de Gaulle attacked the constitution, saying it had engendered a system and was leading the people astray and paralysing their efforts.

"It is quite clear that the nation has not, in order to guide it, a coherent state whose efficiency and authority are capable of handling problems facing us today," he said.

General de Gaulle caused considerable surprise among his listeners by not embarking on an out-and-out violent attack on the Fourth Republic and its institutions, which had generally been expected.

The 20,000 people massed in the square had great difficulty in hearing him, because shortly before he started to speak the loudspeaker system went out of commission. There were unconfirmed rumours that political opponents had sabotaged the system.

Referring to the current tension between the United States and Russia, the General said: "Our planet, as it stands to-day, has two huge masses of people, both of whom are seeking to expand but who are animated by two entirely different conceptions and also by opposing ideological ideals. America and Russia—it is to be hoped they will not become enemies—are automatically rivals. In such a situation and occupying the place we do, the maintenance of our independence becomes for us a burning and capital problem."

Rebuilding Europe so that beside these two masses there should exist that element of balance without which the world of to-morrow, although it might well subsist in a regime of breathless modus vivendi, will not be able to breathe and flourish in peace.

Referring to the domestic angle, General de Gaulle said France could not solve its problems if the people were split up into "rigid and opposing categories."

"We will only solve them if the state, whose role it is to guide the nation, is geared to function on the very basis of this division and by reason of the different groups which express these divisions," he said.

"It is high time a union of French people be organised which, within the framework of the law, shall promote and cause to triumph above differences of opinion the great effort of the common weal and profound reform of the state."

General de Gaulle dwelt at length on the situation in which France found herself immediately after the war, the reasons for his quitting power and on what he termed the intransigent attitude of the different political parties.

He followed the situation through to adoption of the constitution, of which he heartily disapproved.

"You all know what happened," he said. "The constitution, which makes all power emanate directly and exclusively from the political parties and their combinations, was accepted by 9,000,000 electors, rejected by 8,000,000 and ignored by 6,000,000 others. But it went into effect, and to-day we can see what it has produced."

"It is clear the nation has not to guide it a state whose cohesion, efficiency and authority are capable of coping with the problems facing us."

Four Points
General de Gaulle named four points which he said had to be dealt with efficiently. They were economic activity, social activity, imperial activity and foreign affairs.

With regard to the economic side, the General said France had lost half of her national fortune as a result of the war. Other nations had been able to modernise their industrial equipment either before or during the war.

To get off on the right foot again, France must first of all stabilise her currency. This implied considerable reduction of expenditure, combined with increased industrial and agricultural production.

"This means that everybody must work to the maximum. It means that we must incorporate 2,000,000 foreign workers, that by all commercial and diplomatic means we obtain at least half as much coal as we can dig ourselves. It means that we must re-equip in a modern way our agriculture, our plants and our mines."

Two Systems
With regard to the social side, General de Gaulle asked whether France was condemned to "living painfully between one system, according to which workers were merely the instruments in the enterprise of which they formed a part, and another system which would crush everybody and everything, body and soul, in an odious totalitarian and bureaucratic machine."

General de Gaulle said neither was the right solution. The right one, he said, was "the dignified and fruitful association of those who work side by side."

Concerning imperial action in France's empire, General de Gaulle said France could not "renounce fulfilling the duties we assumed without creating trouble in those lands or without handing them over to the ambitions of others."

General de Gaulle summed up the foreign affairs angle in the following terms:

Foreign Affairs
"Our planet, as it stands to-day, presents two huge masses, both of which want to expand but by essentially different dispositions and opposing ideological. America and Russia—it is hoped they will not become enemies—are automatically rivals, all the more because the world has become smaller and because the advance of science puts them in contact everywhere."

"This means that they are everywhere watchful, and it means the invention of terrible means of destruction has introduced into their relations an acrimonious element of disquiet—not to say anxiety."

"In such a situation, placed as we are, the maintenance of our independence becomes for us a burning and capital question."

"This implies that the fate of the German people be settled in such a manner that the ambitions of our neighbour cannot one day become a menace for us."

Until late this morning, local Communists and Socialists insisted that General de Gaulle should not be permitted to speak in his private capacity from a government building.

They were reportedly pacified at the last minute by assurances from the General that his speech would not be "too violent."

This assurance also gave the death blow to reported Communist plans for a counter-demonstration.—United Press.

POCKET CARTOON



Congressmen On Tour Of Holy Land

Cairo, Apr. 7. While the main party of American Congressmen spent yesterday in Palestine visiting shrines and biblical spots like Jericho and the Dead Sea, Senator Ralph O. Brewster, who had been in the Holy Land previously, conferred with David Ben Gurion and Mrs. Goldie Meyer, of the Jewish Agency, on the vital problem of presentation of the Palestine question to UNO.

Senator Brewster told United Press the Jewish Agency already had requested their American members, and present their case. He said: "The Jews are convinced of the righteousness of their claims."

The rest of the party after spending the morning visiting churches in Jerusalem, also saw Bethlehem. Senator Alben W. Barkley told United Press: "We wished to spend Easter Day in Palestine."

He said while he would like to visit the Middle East states of Greece and Turkey the tour was dependent on news from Washington.

The party arrived in Cairo at midnight from Lydda airport, Palestine.

Step In Right Direction
Senator Brewster lunched with Mr. Gurion and Mrs. Meyer and then spent the afternoon visiting a Jewish settlement 10 miles from Jerusalem, and then went to Tel-Aviv.

He said: "Mr. Gurion, Mrs. Meyer and I discussed the Palestine problem and its presentation to the United Nations." He added the United Nations, in tackling the Palestine problem, took a "step in the right direction."

Senator Brewster said that Jews and Arabs were concerned that while Arabs are on the United Nations Jews are not represented, which means the Arabs will be on the jury bench while Jews are merely spectators.

He said that in the settlement he visited, he saw 40 displaced persons whom he previously had seen in Dachau and they seemed in fine health. He said he was greatly impressed by both the settlement and Tel-Aviv.—United Press.

PROMOTION STRUGGLES

London, Apr. 7. The feature of English soccer at the present time is the rare promotion struggle between the pride of Wales, Cardiff City, and London's Queen's Park Rangers in the Third Division South.

A few weeks ago Cardiff seemed almost certain for Second Division football next season, but their seven point lead has been cut to one by Queen's Park Rangers, who have now won their last five games.

Cardiff drew the highest gate of the day of 50,000, but one goal failed to get both points, being held to a draw by Bristol City. The Welsh club have only gained six points from their last seven games, which is hardly championship form.

Nearly a million people watched bank holiday league football. The success of the Easter struggle is shown by the fact that besides the Rangers only Stoke and Norwich gained six points.

Stoke, now at the top of their form, have a good chance of the premier league championship, for the new leaders, Blackpool, and the second club, Wolverhampton, were both beaten today. Stoke, lying third, are three points behind the leaders with four games in hand.

In the second division, Manchester City and Burnley show no signs of slipping in their promotion bids, while Doncaster are romping home in the third division north.—Reuter.

REDS PROTEST TO UNRRA

Shanghai, Apr. 7. The Chinese Communist Relief Administration cabled General Rooks and the UNRRA Central Committee in Washington to-day protesting against the Chinese Government's alleged discrimination policy in the distribution of UNRRA relief and demanding that "all UNRRA available supplies and those supplies still to come to China be allocated to the people of the Communist areas."

It also demanded that UNRRA work directly with the Communist Relief Administration in the Communist areas.—Reuter.

Major Aim Of Soviet Policy In China

London, Apr. 7. The letter of the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, published in Moscow today in reply to one from the United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, on the United States policy in China, is considered by London diplomatic observers to be both a challenge and defence.

ADVOCATES SELF-RULE FOR GUAM

New York, Apr. 7. The New York Times, commenting editorially on self-government for Guam, said to-day the people of this Pacific island had proved their competence.

The editorial said: "A report of the eighth Guam Congress, recently came to light, offers convincing evidence of the ability of the people of that island to deal with public affairs in an orderly, competent manner."

"A joint session of the House of Council and House of Assembly debated several controversial measures. One by one disputed points were disposed of by reasonable compromise. 'Guam at present is one of our most important naval bases in the Pacific. It is all the more important that the United States should practice there the democracy it preaches. Congress would do well to grant citizenship to Guamanians and give to the Eighth Congress of Guam the right of self-government to which the Guamanians are entitled and for which we believe they would prove their competence.'—United Press.

IRISH GRAND NATIONAL Easy Win For Revelry

Dublin, Apr. 7. Revelry, the 10,000 steppes-chaser who fell early on in the Grand National in which he was second favourite, won the Irish Grand National to-day at Fairyhouse, near here, by 10 lengths at odds of six to one.

He was ridden by D. Moore and trained by R. O'Connell not far from Fairyhouse.

Highland Lad, starting at 100 to 7, was second, and African Collection, at 20 to 1, was third of 17 runners.

Cloncarraig was a 9 to 2 favourite. —Reuter.

Queen's Prize Winner

London, Apr. 7. Mr. George Todd Mantion, the trainer who won the Rosebery Stakes on Saturday, completed a notable double at Kempton Park to-day when Mr. D. Baring's Grenadier, admirably ridden by the French invader in the 2,000 Queen's Prize, run over two miles.

The best-of-the-French-bred horses was Roscoff, who finished four lengths away, second. Salubrious, a head further away, was third of 12 runners.

The favorite, National Spirit, was well placed entering the straight, but could not accelerate.

Grenadier started at 13 to 2, while Roscoff was 7 to 1 and Salubrious 20 to 1.—Reuter.

Action Against Kurd Rebels

Teheran, Apr. 7. The tribesmen in Kurdistan mountains near the Iraq border, who fled into Persia a year ago after rebelling against the Iraq Government, have lost more than 50 villages after large-scale engagements, a Persian Army communique said to-day.

One Persian column stormed the town while another column occupied a high mountain, range and routed the rebels, who were bombed recently by the Persian Air Force.

Fighting between members of the Barzani tribe, numbering about 15,000, and Persian troops has been going on since March 23.—Reuter.

Camera To Record Race Finishes

Birmingham, Apr. 7. A new photographic apparatus will be used officially for the first time in a racecourse in Great Britain at the Birmingham Races to-morrow. The camera, was used experimentally on the opening day of the meeting to-day.

Racegoers gazed in astonishment at the fortress-like erection in the paddock, which had been built in almost record time. The tower is about 40 feet high and consists of three storeys. The first floor is for stewards, the second is for the judge and the third accommodates the camera. Actual photographs are taken of the finish of every race, irrespective of the closeness of the finish.—Reuter.

Two-Hour Conversation

New Delhi, Apr. 7. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League President, met the Viceroy, Admiral Viscount Mountbatten, for the third time today. The talk lasted for two hours.—Reuter.

Spurious Stalin Interview

London, Apr. 7. Radio Moscow said to-day that the Soviet Ambassador to Greece was recalled due to the publication in the Greek pro-government press of a spurious interview allegedly obtained from Stalin.

Moscow Radio said the interview was an untrue report and "hostile to the Soviet Union." The interview was reported in the Salonika newspaper, Macedonia, and was republished by four government newspapers at Athens.

Macedonia claimed that the interview was obtained by the United Press in Moscow. No such interview was obtained or reported by the United Press, which has asked that a denial be distributed in Greece.—United Press.

Phone Strike In U.S.

Washington, Apr. 7. The first nation-wide telephone strike in American history cut the long-distance service by 80 percent today and crippled the services of many points not served by the dial system.

The National Federation of Telephone Workers said incomplete reports showed 294,000 of the Bell System's 617,000 workers were off their jobs. Most of these were women.—Associated Press.

LABOUR GOVT. FACES CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)
conference "to examine the whole activities and future role of the Party and its place in the British working class movement" was adopted during the closing session to-day of the Independent Labour Party's two-day conference here.

Yesterday, the decision was reached that individual members of the Party could not join the Labour Party while still retaining membership of the Independent Labour Party, but to-day the General Secretary, Mr. J. McNair, stated: "The previous decision regarding individual membership of the Labour Party was reconsidered and the decision to call a new conference was taken."

Independent Labour Party leaders would not state what the specific purpose of the proposed conference was although one said: "It is a question of tactics and dissolution of the Independent Labour Party is not at present proposed."

It had been previously stated that affiliation of the I.L.P. as party to the Labour Party had been rejected. "We are now continuing the status quo and going on as an independent body," it was added.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR CECIL CLEMENTI

(Continued from Page 1)
Secretary and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1911 and 1912.

He received the Cuthbert Peak award of the Royal Geographical Society in 1912 and in 1913 was appointed Secretary, British Guiana, an office which he held until 1922. He was Colonial Secretary, Ceylon from 1922 to 1925 and was appointed Governor of Hongkong in 1925, an office he held until 1930.

He was then Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for Malaya, remaining in these posts until his retirement owing to ill health in 1934.

His publications included Cantonese Love Songs, Parvillium Veneris, Summary of the Geographical Observations taken during a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon; The Chinese in British Guiana; Elements in Analysis of Thought; A Constitutional History of British Guiana, 1937.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Australia (via Sydney), (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bombay (via Rangoon), (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton, (Train) 4 p.m.
Shanghai, (Train) 4 p.m.
Shanghai, (Air) 3.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 445 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. and on 11.15 p.m. and also on 622 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.20 to 1.15, 0.30 to 1.20 and 0.10 to 1.10.

6.30. Times of, Not-So-Long Ago. 7. London Relay: World News. 7.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain. 7.15. STUDIO: Weber Recital by Michael Boder (Pianist), (Radio). 7.20. The Parisian Grill. 7.25. Three Songs by Elizabeth Schumann (Soprano), 7.30. The Radio Symphony No. 4 in B Flat Major. BBC Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 8.15. London Relay: Studio: "Radio Magazine." Issue 6. Devoted and Produced by Robert Slus and Colin James. 10. The Merry Macs and The Zany Zany. 10.15. RELAY of the Dance Orchestra from the Paramount Ballroom. 11. Close, Down.

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